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BUCKLEY, MASCHOFF, TALWALKAR LLC 5 ELM STREET NEW CANAAN, CT 06840				
			EXAMINER	
			PETRANEK, JACOB ANDREW	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2183	

DATE MAILED: 03/27/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/743,121	Applicant(s) ALBEROLA ET AL.	
	Examiner Jacob Petranek	Art Unit 2183	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 April 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on 22 December 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-24 are pending.
2. The office acknowledges the following papers:
Oath filed on 4/16/2004.

Priority

3. No claim for priority has been made in this application.

Drawings

4. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the limitation from claims 7 and 20 "the pre-decoded instruction comprises execution control signals" must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d).

Specification

5. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:
6. The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: the limitations of claims 22-24 "wherein the apparatus is a

Art Unit: 2183

digital base band processor” and “wherein the system is a code-division multiple access base station.”

7. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it is not descriptive enough of the invention. Additional detail should be provided within the abstract. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

8. The lengthy specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. The Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which the Applicant may become aware.

9. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

10. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

11. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter, the claimed invention lacks patentable utility, or the disclosed invention is inoperative and therefore lacks utility. Claim 16 has the limitation “a storage medium having stored thereon instructions that when executed by a machine result in the following.” The language of the claim raises a question as to whether the claim is directed merely to an abstract idea that is not tied to a technological art, environment, or machine which would result in a practical application producing a concrete, useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject

matter under 35 U.S.C. 101. Adding the limitation “a computer-readable storage medium” would make the claim statutory.

12. Claim 17 is rejected due to its dependency.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

13. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

14. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 3 recites the limitation “the pre-decoded instruction is a completely decoded instruction to be executed by the processing element.” It’s unclear where the instruction is being fully decoded. The specification supports the DMA unit fully decoding the instruction and storing it in the local memory and the processing element fully decoding the pre-decoded instruction and executing it. Since claim 2 already says the instruction is pre-decoded by the DMA and storing in local memory, the limitation will be interpreted as “the pre-decoded instruction is fully decoded by the processing element [[a completely decoded instruction]] to be executed by the processing element”.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

15. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in-

(1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effect under this subsection of a national application published under section 122(b) only if the international application designating the United States was published under Article 21(2)(a) of such treaty in the English language; or

(2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that a patent shall not be deemed filed in the United States for the purposes of this subsection based on the filing of an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a).

16. Claims 1-11 and 13-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Kotani et al. (U.S. 6,789,140).

17. As per claim 1:

Kotani disclosed a method, comprising:

Retrieving an instruction from a memory unit (Kotani: Figure 9 element 20, column 10 lines 25-48)(The DMA unit receives drawing data and commands from main memory to transfer to the processing unit.);

Pre-decoding the instruction at a direct memory access unit (Kotani: Figure 9 element 234, column 11 lines 51-64)(The DMA pre-decodes instructions in order to look for interrupts before transferring the instructions and data to the processing unit.); and

Providing the pre-decoded instruction from the direct memory access unit to a processing element (Kotani: Figure 9 element 232, column 10 lines 34-48 and column 11 lines 51-64)(The DMA pre-decodes instructions in order to look for interrupts before transferring the instructions and data to the processing unit, either directly or through the local memory element 40 in figure 9.).

18. As per claim 2:

Kotani disclosed the method of claim 1, wherein said providing comprises storing

Art Unit: 2183

the pre-decoded instruction in memory local to the processing element (Kotani: Figure 9 element 40, column 10 lines 34-48 and column 11 lines 51-64)(The DMA pre-decodes instructions in order to look for interrupts before transferring the instructions and data to the processing unit, either directly or through the local memory element 40 in figure 9.).

19. As per claim 3:

Kotani disclosed the method of claim 2, wherein the pre-decoded instruction is fully decoded by the processing element to be executed by the processing element (Kotani: Figure 9 element 232, column 10 lines 34-48)(It's inherent that the processing element fully decodes the command instruction in order to know how the instructions are supposed to operate in the drawing unit.)

20. As per claim 4:

Kotani disclosed the method of claim 1, further comprising:

Decoding the pre-decoded instruction at the processing element (Kotani: Figure 9 element 232, column 10 lines 34-48)(It's inherent that the processing element fully decodes the command instruction in order to know how the instructions are supposed to operate in the drawing unit.); and

Executing the decoded instruction via a processor pipeline (Kotani: Figure 9 element 232, column 10 lines 34-48)(The drawing unit inherently executes the instructions it receives.).

21. As per claim 5:

Kotani disclosed the method of claim 1, further comprising:

Loading instructions into the memory unit during a boot-up process (Official

notice is taken that instructions are loaded into a memory unit during a boot-up process.).

22. As per claim 6:

Kotani disclosed the method of claim 1, wherein the processing element is a reduced instruction set computer device (Official notice is taken that the processing element could be modified to run a RISC processor architecture.).

23. As per claim 7:

Kotani disclosed the method of claim 6, wherein the pre-decoded instruction comprises execution control signals (Kotani: Figure 11 element 241-242, column 11 lines 29-40)(The DMA unit pre-decodes interrupts and sends control signals back to the host processor.).

24. As per claim 8:

Claim 8 essentially recites the same limitations of claim 1. Therefore, claim 8 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1.

25. As per claim 9:

Claim 9 essentially recites the same limitations of claim 8. Therefore, claim 9 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 8.

26. As per claim 10:

Claim 10 essentially recites the same limitations of claim 8. Therefore, claim 10 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 8.

27. As per claim 11:

Claim 11 essentially recites the same limitations of claim 2. Therefore, claim 11 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 2.

28. As per claim 13:

Kotani disclosed the apparatus of claim 10, wherein the input path has n bits, the output path has q bits, and $n < q$ (Kotani: Figure 11 element 241-242, column 11 lines 29-40)(The DMA unit pre-decodes interrupts and sends control signals back to the host processor. It's inherent that the output path from the DMA must be larger to be able to send out the control signals to the host processor when an interrupt is detected.).

29. As per claim 14:

The apparatus of claim 10, wherein the direct memory access unit, the memory unit, and the processing element are formed on an integrated circuit (Official notice is taken that the DMA, memory, and PE's are formed on an integrated circuit.).

30. As per claim 15:

Claim 15 essentially recites the same limitations of claim 6. Therefore, claim 15 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 6.

31. As per claim 16:

Claim 16 essentially recites the same limitations of claim 1. Therefore, claim 16 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1.

32. As per claim 17:

Claim 17 essentially recites the same limitations of claim 2. Therefore, claim 17 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 2.

33. As per claim 18:

Kotani disclosed an apparatus, including:

A global memory to store instructions (Kotani: Figure 9 element 20, column 10 lines 25-48)(The DMA unit receives drawing data and commands from main memory to transfer to the processing unit.);

An instruction pre-decoder (Kotani: Figure 9 element 234, column 11 lines 51-64)(The DMA contains a pre-decoder that pre-decodes instructions in order to look for interrupts before transferring the instructions and data to the processing unit.); and

A processor, wherein the instruction pre-decoder is to pre-decode an instruction as it is being transferred from the global memory to the processor (Kotani: Figure 9 element 234, column 11 lines 51-64)(The DMA unit processes instructions before they are sent to the processing unit.).

34. As per claim 19:

Kotani disclosed the apparatus of claim 18, further comprising:

A direct memory access unit to arrange for the instruction to be received from the global memory unit and to arrange for a pre-decoded instruction to be provided to the processor (Kotani: Figure 9 element 234, column 11 lines 51-64)(The DMA unit receives instructions from main memory and pre-decodes them to look for interrupts before sending instructions to either the processing unit or local memory.).

35. As per claim 20:

Claim 20 essentially recites the same limitations of claim 7. Therefore, claim 20 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 7.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

36. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. §103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

37. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kotani et al. (U.S. 6,789,140), in view of Kessler et al. (U.S. 6,738,836).

38. As per claim 12:

Kotani disclosed the apparatus of claim 10, including a plurality of processing elements, each processing element being associated with a direct memory access unit that includes an instruction pre-decoder (Kotani: Figure 9 elements 232 and 234, column 10 lines 34-48 and column 11 lines 51-64).

Kotani failed to teach a plurality of processing elements.

However, Kessler disclosed including a plurality of processing elements (Kessler: Figure 1 element 100, column 4 lines 32-50)(Figure 1 shows a plurality of processing elements that the single processing element of Kotani could be arranged in.).

The advantage of using a large number of processing elements in parallel is that they are able to solve complex computational problems in a reasonable amount of time (Kessler: Column 2 lines 6-14). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to implement a parallel computing machine comprised of processing elements of Kotani for the benefits of increased performance. Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have made the

processing element of Kotani into many elements of a large parallel computing structure for the advantage of increased performance.

39. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kotani et al. (U.S. 6,789,140), in view of Ramsdale et al. (U.S. 5,265,263).

40. As per claim 21:

Claim 21 essentially recites the same limitations of claim 1. Claim 21 additionally recites the following limitations:

Kotani failed to teach a multi-directional antenna.

However, Ramsdale disclosed a multi-directional antenna (Ramsdale: Figures 1a and 1b, element 1, column 2 lines 4-13).

The advantage of having a multi-directional antenna is that it allows wireless communication between devices. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to add a multi-directional antenna to allow for wireless communication between devices. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement a multi-directional antenna to allow for the processor of Kotani to have the ability to communicate wirelessly.

41. Claims 22-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kotani et al. (U.S. 6,789,140), in view of Ramsdale et al. (U.S. 5,265,263), further in view of Funderbunk et al. (U.S. 5,291,525)

42. As per claim 22:

Kotani and Ramsdale disclosed the system of claim 21.

Kotani and Ramsdale failed to teach wherein the apparatus is a digital base band processor.

However, Funderbunk disclosed wherein the apparatus is a digital base band processor (Funderbunk: Figure 1, column 3 lines 50-67 continued to column 4 lines 1-37).

Base band is a method of signal transmission. The advantage of using base band is that it has a simple implementation because the signals are transmitted without frequency divisions. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement the processor as a digital base band processor for the advantage of a simple implementation of transmitting signals.

43. As per claim 23:

The system of claim 22, wherein the digital base band processor is formed as a system on a chip (Official notice is given that a processor can be formed as a system on a chip.).

44. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kotani et al. (U.S. 6,789,140), in view of Ramsdale et al. (U.S. 5,265,263), further in view of Dent (U.S. 6,229,796).

45. As per claim 24:

Kotani and Ramsdale disclosed the system of claim 21, wherein the system is a time-divisional multiple access base station (Ramsdale: Column 2 lines 39-48)

Kotani and Ramsdale failed to teach wherein the system is a code-division multiple access base station.

However, Dent disclosed wherein the system is a code-division multiple access base station (Dent: Figure 7, column 9 lines 64-67 continued to column 10 lines 1-32).

Both time and code divisional multiple access base station are a ways of allocating frequencies among a plurality of base stations. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that code-divisional multiple access base station could have been substituted for time-divisional multiple access base station.

Conclusion

The following is text cited from 37 CFR 1.111(c): In amending in reply to a rejection of claims in an application or patent under reexamination, the applicant or patent owner must clearly point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. The applicant or patent owner must also show how the amendments avoid such references or objections.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Hughes et al. (U.S. 6,473,837), taught a pre-decoding instructions before putting them in an instruction cache.

Art Unit: 2183

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jacob Petranek whose telephone number is 571-272-5988. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eddie Chan can be reached on (571) 272-4162. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jacob Petranek
Examiner
Art Unit 2183


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